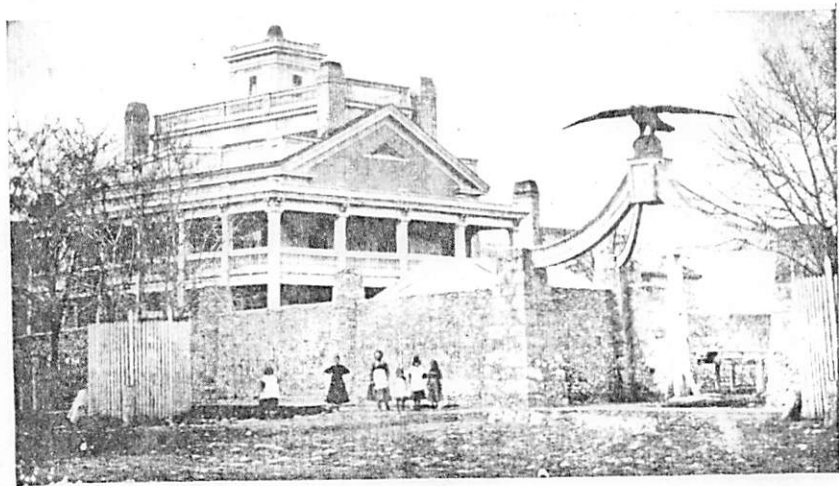


of the city. No lot was to contain more than one house, and it was to be located twenty-five feet back from the front line.

Joseph's ideas of city building fit the practical needs of a frontier farming community. Therefore, the plan of the City of Zion became the foundation for the building of settlements by the Mormons in Utah. There were, however, a few modifications made in the plan as it was put into operation in the Great Basin. One modification was to put the stables and barns on the city lots, and another was an alteration in the number of houses to be placed on a city block.



EAGLE GATE, ERECTED 1869, AND BEEHIVE HOUSE

LAYING OUT OF SALT LAKE CITY—TYPE EXAMPLE

One of the first problems to absorb the attention of the pioneers after their arrival in the Salt Lake Valley was the laying out of a city. The company voted to sustain Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball as the supervising committee to direct the job.

The decision was reached to lay out the city in square blocks of ten acres each with the Temple Block containing forty acres. The blocks and streets were to be laid out according to the plan of the City of Zion, but the lots were